

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLOR., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1895.—EIGHT PAGES.

NUMBER 25

## A CHICAGO RIDE.

A Mob of Foreign Laborers Attack the Police.

## QUICKLY PUT TO FLIGHT.

Employees of the Illinois Steel Works Decide Their Wages are Too Low and Immediately Go to Smashing Things—Trouble Over.

Chicago, May 7.—About 2,000 men employed at the plant of the Illinois Steel company at South Chicago struck to-day against a reduction of wages. To-night 500 of them attacked the gate to the company enclosure at Eighty-sixth and Green Bay streets, and in a struggle with the police afterwards several were injured, but no one was killed. The strikers have been employed by the company less than a month. Three weeks ago the wage schedule was reduced from \$2.10 a day to \$1.60, and the old men left. Their places were taken by an importation of Hungarians and Poles, who have been operating the furnaces since the middle of April. They have been meeting recently and have decided that they were working too hard and too long for too little money.

Thirty-five hundred laborers have been employed in the mills. Of these 1,600 have been engaged in the blast furnaces. The furnaces are six in number. Nos. 1 and 2 were closed for a day or two for repairs. This morning the dissatisfaction began with the crews of Nos. 3 and 4. The skilled laborers at them gradually left their posts, throwing out the day laborers, and at noon 1,200 men had quit work. Furnaces 3 and 4 were in operation when the mills closed for the dinner hour.

The fence was崩崩 and during the afternoon the men for the most part did not apply themselves ardently to their tasks. The feeling was prevalent that more men would leave their posts and shortly after 5 o'clock 500 of them quit and marched out of the works. Here they were joined by their fellow strikers, and a march was taken up to the upper end of the works. The crowd halted at Eighty-sixth and Green Bay streets, near one of the big gates leading to the company's enclosure, and sent word that they wanted to see Superintendent Foote of the furnace department.

Mr. Foote, not appearing at once, the mob made a rush at the gates. Railroad tie, crow bars and stones were used and in a few minutes the fence was reduced to kindling wood. The men swarmed into the yard which they had but so recently quitted, and were about to do damage to the company's property, when a detachment of police from the South Chicago station arrived and put them to flight. The men ran south, and at Nineteenth and Strand streets, met another detail of officers, coming to the assistance of the South Chicago men. A pitched battle ensued. The police, although greatly outnumbered, used their clubs to good purpose, and notwithstanding the onslaught of the infuriated foreigners, they more than held their own. In a short time they had scattered the crowd. The police sent for reinforcements and in half an hour 100 officers from adjacent precincts were on the scene. Twenty-eight ring-leaders, mostly Bohemians and Poles, were placed under arrest and taken to the South Chicago station. In both skirmishes eight policemen and a number of the strikers were hurt, but none seriously. Sixty-four received a scratch cut in the head.

A heavy guard was placed about the works of the steel company to-night and details of police placed on duty in every portion of the town. No further trouble occurred up to midnight.

In the riot at the Eighty-sixth street gate the most seriously injured were police officers who went in the thick of the alien mob.

The following were hurt:

Capt. Jenkins, commanding the precinct; knee injured and rib injured by missiles; others Patrick McFall, hit on the head with brick thrown from saloon door, taken to hospital suffering from fracture; Patrolman Peter L. Ingleton, cut over eye and head with stones; Jake Shepard, a new workman, eye and head injured by iron missiles; taken to hospital.

The following officers received bruises and cuts from pieces of slag thrown by rioters:

Fred Brown, Michael T. John, Ryen, John McNamara, John O'Callaghan, William Kahl.

After the attack on the works the guards of private and city police were largely increased, nearly 100 officers from South Chicago and other stations in the city being sent in wagons to the scene as fast as horses could bring them. At mid-night the company's guards were in full possession of the ground inside the big fence, while the police patrolled the streets outside in picket line, preventing access to the property within the block. By order of the police all the saloons opposite the works were closed.

All departments of the great plant were closed to-night, excepting the open hearth and plate mill, where boiler and shipping plate is made. Manager W. B. Walker said he expected to be able to keep those parts of the works in operation, but it was too early to say when work would be resumed in the blast furnace and steel mill. The situation is fraught with much danger to the peace of the community, and police as well as citizens who know the despotic and ignorant character of the Poles, Hungarians and other foreign laborers, fear for the morrow. The strikers and their sympathizers are in the mood to fight the police without much provocation. It is denied by the company that there has been any recent reduction of wages, the wages of the furnace laborers, \$1.65, being the same as a year ago.

Kansas Official Culprits.

Topeka, Kan., May 7.—Governor E. N. Morrill was not arrested to-day as was promised yesterday by Attorney Joseph Waters and Frank Herald. They say this evening, however, that it will be done to-morrow without fail, and give as the reason for failure to have a warrant served to-day that the Governor's absence from the city made it impracticable. The Governor returned from his home at Elizabethtown this afternoon and proceeded direct to his office in the State House. He said that the first he had heard of his threatened arrest was when he was on

## SILVER LETTERS.

Senator Stewart Addresses Another to Cleveland.

## BACKHANDED COMPLAINTS.

Sentences in the Chicago Letter Picked to Pieces—Senator Bruce Wants Silver Kept Out of the Campaign in Ohio.

## NOVO TAX CASES.

Arguments for a Reopening Will Be Closed To-day.

Washington, May 7.—The arguments for a reopening of the income tax cases were continued to-day. When the Attorney General had reached a point in his argument near the close where he insisted that the new constitution would eliminate the tax on the constitution, with reference to the exercise of the taxing power, all distinction between real estate and personal property, Mr. Justice Brown said: "If your argument is valid, Mr. Attorney General, would it not also follow that a tax laid on the income of State and municipal bonds fall within the same category?"

Attorney General Olney—I think so. Justice Brown—For the same reason? Attorney General Olney—I think so; but with a smile, am not arguing that point. Justice Brown—It would seem that they are alike in principle.

Attorney General Olney—I should make the same argument.

Chief Justice Fuller questioned the Attorney General as to his opinion when rents became taxable as money, to which he answered that it was after they had been received and were in his actual possession. Continuing, on that suggestion, the Attorney General said: "It is intimated that, logically speaking, if a tax on real estate is a direct tax, so is a tax on personal property; and that if the tax on rents became taxable as money, to which the Senator in the very first words of his last epistle characterized as "incredible" as wholly exonerating the President from 'all suspicion of sharking' from his constitutional duty of personal participation, as the Senator writes, 'in the political controversies which agitate the people.'

"Your treatment of 'contaminous of-  
ficials,' he continues, 'illustrates the benefits of civil service reform when you tell them that in the interest of good government, office holders must not be surprised if they are summarily dealt with.'

The Senator quotes from the letter of the President and comments liberally thereon, each sentence or paragraph quoted and the criticism attending is fraught with an application of Senator Stewart's views on the silver question.

The Senator also quotes from the Chicago letter of the President, in which occurs the sentence: "Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of things he has to sell is nominally enhanced, the cost of things he must buy will not remain stationary."

The comment upon this contains this suggestion: "To discovery you have made that the sales and purchases of the dealers and planters in a cheap market exactly balance each other and that what is lost by the low price of sales is gained by the low price of purchases goes to the question and shows us full compensation of all the principles of economic science."

The sentence furnishes a theme for a rather extended commentary upon the President's views upon the money question.

The adjourned sine die to-night, Committee of credentials reported 50 members of the association present.

W. H. Davis of Terre Haute, Ind., was elected president; G. B. McFall of Oklahoma, first vice president. The following is the board of directors: C. L. Benjamin, Saginaw, Mich.; N. J. Colman, St. Louis; George H. Ely, Elyria, O.; M. K. Jones, Red Oak, Ia.; Andrew E. Lewis, Ottawa, Ill. The next regular meeting of the association will be held in Chicago on the first Tuesday in May, 1898. Several minor changes were made in the rules. The reports of the officers were read. The secretary's report shows a total membership of 80,000 members; the total assets are \$17,702, with no liabilities. There has been received and placed in the trust fund since January 1, 1892, \$94,839 belonging to fittings and members, and paid out \$8,418, leaving a balance of \$8,421.

## Tangled Financial Questions.

Lincoln, Neb., May 7.—The Supreme court to-day made an important ruling in the suit of the State against ex-Treasurer Hill to recover \$26,000 lost by him in the Capital bank failure. The court holds that a treasurer is an absolute insurer of public funds coming into his hands. This is one of the steps toward the determination of a big suit, as the ruling means that the treasurer must turn over and account for all funds received by him. The next two important points are the sufficiency of Hill's bond and what part the depositors' law is to play. The State says he has received and not accounted for \$23,000. The State's theory is that he shall be charged with checks and drafts which he received. According to the State's own theory the defense claims that drafts and credits were money when received by him, they were also money when he turned them over to his successor, therefore he has fully accounted for his coming into his hands. The question of what constitutes money may yet be brought up. The trial has now been going on eight days and there is no sign of an immediate termination.

## STATE PROTESTS.

He Does Not Want Ohio Democrats Committed to Free Silver.

Columbus, O., May 7.—The following letter from Senator Calvin S. Brice was received by a prominent Democrat here:

Dear Sir: I am informed that well-known friends of the free coinage of silver are organizing and conducting an active campaign among the Ohio Democracy for the avowed purpose of securing delegations pledged to the adoption of resolutions in the State convention committing the Ohio Democracy to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, distinctly in opposition to the expressed views of our Democratic President.

For one, I shall contest this in the State convention, holding that we should not consent to have the doctrines of the advocates of free silver made a test of Democracy in the State of Ohio; or that those who believe in and uphold the doctrines of President Cleveland upon that subject, should be driven from the Democratic party.

It seems that our friends in the State, whatever their views may be on the money question, ought to see the danger and bad policy of making any such test.

In my judgment it would not only cause a repetition of the defeat we sustained in the State last year, but put the party in a hopeless minority for a long time in the future.

It would certainly make it difficult if not impossible for many who occupy the same position as myself to take an active part in the campaign this year, although we do not propose to leave or be forced out of the Democratic party, and personally would not omit any effort to make it successful in any event.

Yours very truly,

CALVIN S. BRICE.

GO. S. ANDARD PEOPLE.

Baltimore Will Send a Delegation to the Memph. Conference.

Baltimore, May 7.—The Baltimore board of trade will send three delegates to the Memphis sound money convention. The committee on banks and currency submitted a report which was accepted and President Seeger will appoint the delegates. The report is in part as follows: "Your committee views with alarm the danger which now threatens the credit of this nation. The silver men, calling themselves bimetalists, desire to establish a silver monometalism by the

adoption of free and unlimited coinage.

They would have every one believe that the United States can, under its present standard, maintain her credit in the eyes of the civilized world. By skillful reasonings and by calling in popular fallacies they have already begun to educate the masses of the people preparatory to making free silver the main issue of the next Presidential campaign.

"In order to resist and overcome this work the men who have the real interests of this country at heart must lose no time in organizing. The sound money convention, to be held in Memphis, Tenn., on the 22d of May, shall first step in this direction and your committee recommends that your invitation conveyed through Judge Patterson to send delegates to be accepted. There is no question before the public about which

it knows so little. An educational campaign must be initiated and since the

West is the stronghold of the silver party, the South may prove to be the battle ground of this great approaching controversy."

—THE WARING EXES.

One Branch of the Order Excommunicates the Others.

Baltimore, May 7.—The controversy which began a year ago in the Order of Elks has reached a crisis. Grand Exalted Ruler Edwin C. Hay to-day gave to the United Press a copy of an official circular which will be forwarded to and read in all the lodges of the United States in which it is stated that "any subordinate lodge or lodges refusing allegiance to the grand lodge defying its authority, attempting or claiming to exercise the rights and functions of Elks by virtue of any pretended authority from any other person or body, shall be deemed guilty of treason to this grand lodge."

The occasion for the pronouncement is the annual meeting of a self-constituted committee of Elks to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., May 10. All lodges that have elected a delegate to go to Buffalo are requested to recognize their action and reaffirm their allegiance to the grand lodge, which will meet in annual session at Atlantic City, N. J., July 4.

The grand exalted ruler quotes section 13 of the constitution, which says that any grand or state member participating in deliberations of any body unlawfuly assuming to be the grand lodge of B. F. O. E. shall be suspended from membership in the grand lodge, and significantly adds: "While the order exists, its laws must be obeyed."

American Trotting Association Meeting.

Chicago, May 7.—The fourth biennial congress of the American Trotting association met at the Auditorium Hotel to-day. But two sessions were necessary to complete their business and the meeting adjourned sine die to-night. Committee of credentials reported 50 members of the association present.

W. H. Davis of Terre Haute, Ind., was elected president; G. B. McFall of Oklahoma, first vice president. The following is the board of directors: C. L. Benjamin, Saginaw, Mich.; N. J. Colman, St. Louis; George H. Ely, Elyria, O.; M. K. Jones, Red Oak, Ia.; Andrew E. Lewis, Ottawa, Ill. The next regular meeting of the association will be held in Chicago on the first Tuesday in May, 1898. Several minor changes were made in the rules. The reports of the officers were read. The secretary's report shows a total membership of 80,000 members; the total assets are \$17,702, with no liabilities. There has been received and placed in the trust fund since January 1, 1892, \$94,839 belonging to fittings and members, and paid out \$8,418, leaving a balance of \$8,421.

The Durrant Murder Case.

San Francisco, May 7.—The attorney for Theodore Durrant claim to have secured some testimony that they think will enable them to bolster up an alibi in the case of Minnie Williams. It has been learned that the witness is a woman who conducts a hair-dressing establishment, and it is said that she has communicated with attorneys to the effect that Minnie Williams entered her establishment at 8 o'clock on the evening she disappeared. This statement is in direct conflict with the testimony given at the preliminary examination.

The prosecution, however, says there is

nothing in this alleged new discovered

evidence, and that they will be able to

prove that Mrs. Williams had made all

her engagements in Alameda in the afternoons for attending the party at Dr. Voge's house in the evening.

Counter Demonstrations.

Memphis, Tenn., May 7.—Extensive preparations are being made by the Tennessee bimetalists for two great demonstrations in this State at Memphis on May 24 and at Jackson on May 25.

Hon. William C. Bryan of Nebraska will be the orator in each occasion and it is anticipated that these two demonstrations will be the greatest in the history of the State.

Another Fresh College Man Suspended.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 7.—Freeman Field of Detroit was suspended for one year by the literary faculty of the university to-day, making the fourth sophomore to be suspended for the kidnaping of the freshman class master. Two more lads engaged in the same enterprise have been discovered and will be punished by the law faculty to-morrow.

Silver Bryan and Golden McKinley.

Salem, Ore., May 7.—Governor William McKinley will be the orator on Republican Day at the Oregon State fair here, Sept. 21 and 22. Both have accepted invitations and will be given a rousing welcome.

More "Trifly" Litigation.

New York, May 7.—Judge Lacoste in the United States Circuit Court to-day granted an injunction pendency, restraining William V. Ransom from publicly performing any play or drama presenting scenes, plots or catalogues from the copyright novel, "Trifly." The Judge denied the application made by John W. Harper, et al., for an injunction against the mere use of the word Trifly.

Concentrating on Cee Foo.

London, May 7.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that the Chinese and Japanese peace envoys have arrived at Cee Foo, where the two sides are to meet to discuss the peace to be exchanged.

Santiago de Cuba, May 7.—A party of

insurgents attacked the village of Cee

Foo, 2 miles from this city, and burned a

number of buildings in the place. A train

sent with troops to relieve the villagers

was stopped by the insurgents and in the

fight that followed the captain in com-

mand of the troops was wounded. Gen.

Martinez Campos started for Guanta-

mo at 7 o'clock this morning. Manuel

Fuentes, the Cuban correspondent, who

was arrested on the charge of having aid-

ed the insurgents, has been released from

prison, but has been ordered to leave the

island.

Nemesis.

Springfield, Ills., May 7.—The Italian who committed suicide here Sunday, has been identified as Conroy Lobrario of Chicago. In June, 18

## A WORD FOR SILVER.

Food for Thought. From a Mexican Railroad President.

## SOME QUESTIONS FOR GOLD-BIGGS.

Secretary Carlisle Repudiates His Record  
—Another Letter From Mr. Bland  
—A Western Governor's Views  
on Cleveland's Policy.

Atlanta Ga., May 4.—President William G. Raoul of the Mexican National railroad is in this city on his way to New York, where he sails for Europe on Wednesday. In an interview to-day he says: "When I meet the English directors of the Mexican National railroad, I will have to emphasize the points made in my last annual report, in which, accounting for the dividends paid when so many American railroads had failed to earn them, I attributed it to the impetus given to business in that country by the use of silver for money. For four years successively during which time American roads have failed to pay dividends, in the face of an exchange of 20 to 1 to meet our fixed foreign charges, the Mexican National has netted a profit of \$300,000 each year."

The use of silver dollars has stimulated every industry and there is continued movement of prosperity in that country. The character made in some American papers that 60 cents worth of silver cannot be exchanged into \$1 of coined money comes with poor grace from those who actually exchanged away 40 per cent of the value of the silver dollar, or to put it in another form, from those who exchanged the gold dollar to a value of \$1.50 if legislation can do the one thing it can do the other.

During the first half of this century there was produced in the world 57 per cent of silver and 22 per cent of gold. During this time practical parity was maintained at the ratio of 16 to 1, the variation above and below that ratio being rarely 5 per cent. From 1850 to 1881 there was largely more gold than silver produced; the lines meeting and crossing in the latter year since which time more silver than gold has been produced.

## Bland's Views.

Lebanon Mo., May 4.—Congressman R. P. Bland speaking for publication to-day upon the coming silver convention of Missouri Democrats said: "The people intend to make the silver question the paramount issue in 1886. Let our State commit all a convention as soon as possible so that the masses of the Democratic party can be heard on the question. We have a free coinage of the silver dollar. The ratio is already settled. We have a ratio established at 16 to 1 at which we have coined \$20,000,000. We have now more silver than gold in this country. The ratio can not therefore be changed."

"What is wanted is open minds before any talk of changing ratios. Coin silver freely into standard silver dollars. The ratio is now fixed by legal enactment. To talk about a ratio for standard silver is an attempt to force an issue that is now settled."

## CAR-SLE EXPLAN.

He Says He Never Favored the Free Coinage of Silver.

Little Rock, Ark., May 4.—Hon. A. H. Saylor of Texarkana has received a letter from Secretary J. G. Carlisle which clearly explains certain passages in the speech made by Carlisle in the Forty-fifth Congress in support of Senate amendments to the Bland-Allison bill. The letter reads:

"In regard to the amendment which struck out the free silver section of the original bill and inserted a provision for the purchase and coining of not less than \$2,000,000 worth, nor more than \$1,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month, I said: 'Now, sir, while this amendment is objectionable to me in some respects, I am constrained to say that it is not so on account of its repudiation of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 or in fact at any other ratio.'

## Late but Pertinent.

St. Louis, Mo., May 4.—The following appears in the Chronicle to-day:

"Hon. R. P. Bland, May 4, 1885.—Editor Chronicle: Your wire of April 16, asking whether the people of Idaho indorse Cleveland's financial policy, came during my absence from the State, hence the delay in its acknowledgement. If there is any one individual in this State who indorses the views of President Cleveland on financial matters I have yet to meet or to learn his whereabouts."

"Our people are glad to note that many of the prominent members of the party which elevated Mr. Cleveland to his position are asserting their manhood and giving expression to their convictions on the subject of metallism. We believe that no single act of any legislative body has caused such a widespread disaster as the act which demonetized silver, and thereby doubled the purchasing power of gold, diminishing in proportion the value of labor and everything which labor produces very respectfully,"

"W. J. MC'CONNELL,  
"Governor"

## WARS - A - BREEDS.

They Think They Can't Whip the Whole United States.

St. John V. D., May 4.—That the number of half breeds has increased rapidly during the night is shown by two large strings of ponies around their fort, which were not there last night. A string of over 20 Red River carts joined them this morning, coming from the northwest, probably from the Pembina mountains. Several types are to be seen to-day, indicating that Indians, how many cannot be told, have joined the hostile breeds at their little fort at Langan's buildings, on the edge of the big timber. The breeds have been coming into town all this morning, getting flour and supplies, and evidently preparing for a long siege.

Agent Ralph Hall has returned from his parley with the breeds. He told them there was no good in their trying to fight the United States. They might as well fight for a few days, but it would be a waste of time in their being wiped out. The United States Court has issued its warrant and meant that they should be served. All who helped to resist were equally guilty. He returned with no apparent result. He reports they seem blood-thirsty again.

half the residents in town, and against the marshals. Their position is a very strong one, unless the attacking force has artillery.

The mail carrier was held up last night by 13 Indians between here and Roche but after a consultation, was a slave to proceed.

The Turtle mountains are almost impenetrable thickets, and badly broken ground. The Indians figure on being able to retreat there, in which case a regiment could not round them up in a month.

## 4-5 SAW - FIGT.

Hostilities to Commence if the Shimoneski Treaty is Maintained.

New York, May 5.—A special cable dispatch to The Herald from Berlin says: Declarations have been received here from the Russian government of its intention to declare hostilities if Japan insists in maintaining the treaty of Shimoneski.

## RECORDS BROKEN.

East Bicycle Riding at the Louisville Meet.

Louisville, May 1.—There was a large audience present at the bicycle races at Fountain Ferry track this afternoon. The weather was favorable and two class A world's records were broken.

In the mile flying start, class A, Will Decady of Chicago, in a field of eight total riders, won in 2:03.45, lowering the record of W. F. Simms of Springfield, Mass., 4:35 seconds. In the mile un-paced flying start, Decady lowered the class record 1:53 seconds, making the distance in 2:12.45.

Decady won the first class B race, one mile in 2:15. L. C. Johnson second. The second race, class B, in two miles, was won by L. C. Johnson in 2:15. One mile handicap, class B, won by H. R. Steinson 90 yards, in 2:25.25. Quarter mile dash, class B, won by A. Gardner in 30. Harry Taylor made a half mile paced in 37.15, W. W. Dinkenberger of Syracuse did not ride.

## SPA - W.L. APOLOGIZE.

A Frank Admission From the Prime Minister, Senor Canovas.

New York May 5.—The Herald's Madrid correspondent cables: "During the past week I have had exceptional opportunities to learn the views of the leading public men of all parties and of every political complexion here and the two sentiments which stand out above all others are: The universal desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States and the unanimity of feeling that Spain will never part with Cuba. Speaking of the Alliance affair, Senor Canovas, the prime minister, in an interview said:

"The Monument shaft house has been completed. The hoisting is still being done by a hand winches, but a whim is on the road to the mine. Some ore is being saved as is shown by the fact that a goodly pile of it is stored up in the shaft house. The shaft is a very large one, and is being constructed in a manner that costs less construction. The claim is located close to the Portland properties on Batte mountain.

The Monument shaft house has been completed. The hoisting is still being done by a hand winches, but a whim is on the road to the mine. Some ore is being saved as is shown by the fact that a goodly pile of it is stored up in the shaft house. The shaft is a very large one, and is being constructed in a manner that costs less construction. The claim is located close to the Portland properties on Batte mountain.

The Blac Diamond mine, now controlled by Mr. W. S. Stratton, is turning out to be one of the big little mines of Battie mountain. The shaft is now down 130 feet, and from here some 25 to 30 tons of ore is being shipped every week. The production is not being pushed by any means, and little or no stopping has been done.

The Spinney stamp mill has been sold to the brothers Roosevelt. They intend

to follow the Milwaukee road and was the worst east of Woodward. At Madrid, cars were blown off the switch

or damaged. At Woodward there was some damage, at Cambridge, Maxwell, Melbourne and Collins the storm was unusually severe, and at midnight a tornado was reported to be passing over that

area. Telegraph wires down east of Mexwel.

Creston—Everett Arnold, aged 14, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He went into a barn here during a heavy storm at 8 o'clock last night, and the bolt struck down through the roof of the barn. The storm was the most severe experienced here for years. Rain fell in torrents for an hour and a half, and the wind attained a great velocity, twisting off trees and blowing down chimneys, fences and other buildings.

Webster City—This section of the State was just on the border of yesterday's terrible storm. Rain fell in torrents and the residence occupied by Frank Wood and family, in the north part of the city, was struck by lightning, almost with the first bolt. Five people were in the house, but they escaped with a shock more or less severe. At Jewell Junction, south of here, the new Jewell Lutheran college was unroofed. The new residence of Mr. Hellin, in the southeastern part of town, a two-story structure, was blown into the street. Similar structures in all parts of the town were blown down or damaged. At Wilmams, the Catholic church was demolished. No loss of life is reported in this immediate neighborhood, but the loss to property will be considerable. At Woolstock and Duncombe, the wind played havoc with all small buildings, farmers who have been in the city to-day report a large number of farm buildings demolished.

Staley—The cyclone passed four miles west of this city. Mrs. John Wallerman was killed, Joseph Wallerman and son William, aged 17, were injured, and a daughter, 15 years old, slightly hurt.

Charles Rosburg, aged 70, and four sons, Henry, Herman, Albert, Otto and daughter were all injured. Henry fatally.

Doon—A cyclone of great severity passed just north of Sioux Center yesterday at 4:30, resulting in great destruction of life and property. Twenty-six people are known to have been killed and the 1st of June, is very long. The storm originated near Ireton and Ritter, near Perkins. Signs of the wrecks can be traced for 20 miles. The killed are as previously given. The injured are Miss Haggie and four brothers, J. Jameson, sons of T. J. Dector, three children of Mr. Kester, four daughters of L. Deroor. Eighty children are still missing from the tragic schoolhouse and are thought to have been killed. Horses and other domestic animals were killed.

The loss to farmers is very large. Twenty-seven houses were blown to atoms and barns and other buildings carried away.

Boone—During a heavy wind and rain storm at night half a dozen plate glass windows were blown in and smashed to fragments. In Jackson

township P. F. Wylie had a barn demolished and 17 pigs killed by flying timbers. C. W. McCaskey lost a barn.

There is not a window left in the county.

## COR - TO - EVACUATED.

The Troops and Warships Left the Port Last Night.

New York, May 4.—A special cable dispatch to The Herald from Corinto, Nicaragua, under yesterday's date, says:

"Great Britain has accepted the proposal made by Nicaragua through Minister Fillos, who came from Honduras to negotiate on Nicaragua's behalf with Rear-Admiral Stephenson. The terms of the agreement are, in substance, that Nicaragua is to pay the money in London within two weeks after the British occupation of Corinto has been terminated.

The English have also offered to fire a salute of 21 guns to the Nicaraguan flag on leaving the port.

The British forces are to be withdrawn at sunset this evening and the Nicaraguan authorities will re-enter into possession of the port to-night.

## A Good Reason.

London, May 4.—The return of George Nathaniel Curson and his bride, formerly Miss Lester of Washington, has caused general rejoicing among the people here. Mr. Curson's estate. Mr. Curson's speech to the tenants was greeted with repeated cheers. After thanking them for their welcome, he said: "The question has been asked why I went to America for a bride. The answer is before you" (cheers). Mr. Curson placed his hand affectionately on Mrs. Curson's shoulder and the tenants cheered again.

## Insurgent Aggressions.

Santiago de Cuba, May 4.—The fort at Ramon Jaruco has been torn down by the insurgents and the town burned. Yesterday the town of El Amba, about 10 miles from Santiago, was burned. The people in other places in the vicinity have been ordered to join the insurgents or have their towns burned.

Several types are to be seen to-day, indicating that Indians, how many cannot be told, have joined the hostile breeds at their little fort at Langan's buildings, on the edge of the big timber. The breeds have been coming into town all this morning, getting flour and supplies, and evidently preparing for a long siege.

Agent Ralph Hall has returned from his parley with the breeds. He told them there was no good in their trying to fight the United States. They might as well fight for a few days, but it would be a waste of time in their being wiped out. The United States Court has issued its warrant and meant that they should be served. All who helped to resist were equally guilty. He returned with no apparent result. He reports they seem blood-thirsty again.

## Appreciation From Chicago.

Colorado Springs, besides its many other attractions, is especially fortunate in the character of its leading newspaper, The Gazette. This is one of the best papers ever seen published outside of the larger cities. It has a four-story building, a complete plant from top to bottom, and is well edited, by W. A. Platt, formerly of the New York Mail and Express.—The Chicago Daily

## ALL AT BATTLE.

Severa. New Horizons Sowing  
To We...

## WOMEN'S ORE BEING SAVED

The Portland No. 2 and Black Diamond  
Controlled by W. S. Stratton are  
Both Doing Well—Stamp  
Mills are Busy.

Special to The Gazette

Cripple Creek, May 4.—The Little Maggio Lodge, on the south slope of Battle mountain, and a claim which side-lines with the Ocean Wave, belonging to the Cripple Creek company, has been driving a tunnel in for some time past. The tunnel is now in a distance of 80 feet, and the workers have been rewarded by opening up a vein on the east end of which some 18 inches of ore are found that runs about \$30 to the ton. The claim is under bond and lease to Charles Hayden.

The Farnosa Lodge, which is directly west of the Ocean Wave, is a very promising prospect. A vein found on the surface has been followed down to a depth of 100 feet, and shows steady and constant improvement. The vein is two feet wide.

The Monument shaft house has been completed. The hoisting is still being done by a hand winches, but a whim is on the road to the mine. Some ore is being saved as is shown by the fact that a goodly pile of it is stored up in the shaft house. The shaft is a very large one, and is being constructed in a manner that costs less construction. The claim is located close to the Portland properties on Battle mountain.

The Black Diamond mine, now controlled by Mr. W. S. Stratton, is turning out to be one of the big little mines of Battle mountain. The shaft is now down 130 feet, and from here some 25 to 30 tons of ore is being shipped every week. The production is not being pushed by any means, and little or no stopping has been done.

The Spinney stamp mill has been sold to the brothers Roosevelt. They intend to follow the Milwaukee road and was the worst east of Woodward. At Madrid, cars were blown off the switch

or damaged. At Woodward there was some damage, at Cambridge, Maxwell, Melbourne and Collins the storm was unusually severe, and at midnight a tornado was reported to be passing over that

area. Telegraph wires down east of Mexwel.

Creston—Everett Arnold, aged 14, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He went into a barn here during a heavy storm at 8 o'clock last night, and the bolt struck down through the roof of the barn. The storm was the most severe experienced here for years. Rain fell in torrents for an hour and a half, and the wind attained a great velocity, twisting off trees and blowing down chimneys, fences and other buildings.

The Blac Diamond mine, now controlled by Mr. W. S. Stratton, is turning out to be one of the big little mines of Battle mountain. The shaft is now down 130 feet, and from here some 25 to 30 tons of ore is being shipped every week. The production is not being pushed by any means, and little or no stopping has been done.

The Spinney stamp mill has been sold to the brothers Roosevelt. They intend to follow the Milwaukee road and was the worst east of Woodward. At Madrid, cars were blown off the switch

or damaged. At Woodward there was some damage, at Cambridge, Maxwell, Melbourne and Collins the storm was unusually severe, and at midnight a tornado was reported to be passing over that

area. Telegraph wires down east of Mexwel.

Creston—Everett Arnold, aged 14, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He went into a barn here during a heavy storm at 8 o'clock last night, and the bolt struck down through the roof of the barn. The storm was the most severe experienced here for years. Rain fell in torrents for an hour and a half, and the wind attained a great velocity, twisting off trees and blowing down chimneys, fences and other buildings.

The Blac Diamond mine, now controlled by Mr. W. S. Stratton, is turning out to be one of the big little mines of Battle mountain. The shaft is now down 130 feet, and from here some 25 to 30 tons of ore is being shipped every week. The production is not being pushed by any means, and little or no stopping has been done.

The Spinney stamp mill has been sold to the brothers Roosevelt. They intend to follow the Milwaukee road and was the worst east of Woodward. At Madrid, cars were blown off the switch

or damaged. At Woodward there was some damage, at Cambridge, Maxwell, Melbourne and Collins the storm was unusually severe, and at midnight a tornado was reported to be passing over that

area. Telegraph wires down east of Mexwel.

Creston—Everett Arnold, aged 14, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He went into a barn here during a heavy storm at 8 o'clock last night, and the bolt struck down through the roof of the barn. The storm was the most severe experienced here for years. Rain fell in torrents for an hour and a half, and the wind attained a great velocity, twisting off trees and blowing down chimneys, fences and other buildings.

The Blac Diamond mine, now controlled by Mr. W. S. Stratton, is turning out to be one of the big little mines of Battle mountain. The shaft is now down 130 feet, and from here some 25 to 30 tons of ore is being shipped every week. The production is not being pushed by any means, and little or no stopping has been done.

The Spinney stamp mill has been sold to the brothers Roosevelt. They intend to follow the Milwaukee road and was the worst east of Woodward. At Madrid, cars were blown off the switch

or damaged. At Woodward there was some damage,

## BILL NYE REPORTS.

-TELLS A CORRESPONDENT W-A-T-E-R-THINGS ABOUT WO-WA.

Beginning With His Own Fall, With a Few Remarks About the Business Manager, He Goes on the Right Side of the Question.

Copyright, 1886, by Bill W. Nye.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR Sir—I am willing to pay you any reasonable price to write me out or give me any information where I can get some good argument on the negative side of this "Resolved, That the women of the United States should be allowed to vote." I am on the negative and need some literature, which I will freely pay for if I can get it. Do not slight me. Tell me what it costs, and I will pay in advance anything that is payable.

MY YOUNG FRIEND—There was a time a few years ago when I would prosecute my great gift of wile, hunting to amuse any boy at a nice

It is the summer of 1876 when a said, "I will write you a few words on my side the statement that "Brigadoon, Jr., will be along ere in about a week and remain a little over a fortnight."

In a moment I had gone, having taken it less than a square mile containing a box of cigars. I was glad to get a cigar and tickle that Brigadoon,



THE CIGAR-CLERK

For I might consider of me to send cigars to him in his ledger on his ledger account, for the benefit of his ledger's standing room only at all time

In the flap of the eye the foreman had the little note out in the composing room and the writers—the foreman and a small boy—took several of the cigars and we were quite merry, yet I felt that I was doing a wrong, for the man who owned the paper was away for much needed rest and change of scene eating with me in the canyon and corresponding with the sheriff regarding a criminal act on the part of the editor by means of which he had long it less received the Democratic majority and then "flew to the mountains."

But it was the beginning of my fall. I had also turned when broken upon some weeks before by being sent to board out a pac account, which sowed the seeds of gastritis and things. So I began to be less eccentric, a poor weeping case and other little acts of kindness which any can may know.

But, oh, now mean—when those cigars were all gone and Brigadoon, Jr., came and turned out to be a great big coarse horse with a coarse voice and no expression to it. Then we printed some supercalor words for him and got \$6 for it, and through our literary influence the horse was sold for \$200 more than he was worth.

Since that time I have been an over-an over again. My life has been a complete somersault.

But ate y—seen on the municipal press a gross being with a pencil, and he marks out beautiful work pictures regarding notes and railroads that pass in the ring. Does the business manager see in my work a paragraph that we are with a tender sentiment on the beauties of the Christian life, he puts out a big one sharp pencil, and marking out my noble paragraphs he calls up the wife of the editor's room and says:

"Is Zedema there, the man that did our soap work last year?"

"Yes, he's here, reading a paper."

"We—send him down here. I want to see if he can't go to the Throne of Grace for a two column ad. Nye speaks highly of it."

That shows that the business manager expects me. I paid a visit to the president a few weeks ago and spoke directly of him and his family. It was cut out, and in a week the position which I had thought of taking was given to the business manager's niece.

I cannot, therefore, write up your argument for the press or otherwise, Perry, for it will not appear. It is said that such words can never die, but in the business manager's office on a warm day you will notice something that is not a dead letter. It will generally be some kind of word that I have said about a "scenic route," or the too "some viandas at some hotel where I have arrived."

There is more "dead matter" and prominent in the waste paper basket of the average great metropolitan paper than a long tail of a "rope car."

That is not a "Perry." Do not run to the funny man or the reputed funny man to get argument against the legal rights of women. I was on the side of the question once while at Yale. I sat up a night with Bissell and Cole and the constitution and a mug of milk

and with red eyes—eyes full of unshed tears.

As soon as I could get my laundry I went home (a little piece at a time), passing now and then to a some busy farmer.

Learned, in after years that my failure with the great question was that there was no negative to it.

The question, Perry, is not small we are not a few women to vote, but about how many longer shall we be allowed to do that right?

But perhaps I do not quite understand your question.

You say, "I will pay you any reasonable price to write me out or give me any information where I can get some good argument on the negative," etc.

The spelling at your co-ego is so quaint, I have no objection; it is a good deal, and possibly where you speak of getting information you mean to secure some along the inutious or estimatory nonsensical women generally, and of course including your mother and sisters with the others. But, seriously, you negative always, yet, either you cannot get the "no" in the weight of your more powerful arguments, and it is hurting the rising generation on your side, too, if the young student says, "It's a argument. What would your mother say if she knew you wrote me to be sure an abusive article about her, maybe while she's praying for you?"

For your stupid and ignorant editor I pay you. For your insult and my indignation of the "no" to you, and the sake of the next to you one I will not

conceal your name from the world.

But times have changed now and the "negative" on this question. The aforesaid orator of our country said, the other day, "The meaner a man is the better he considers himself a woman."

In the early days you will find his legend exists, according to Washington Irving. "At first there were no women, and when on one occasion a customer and these into the happy little shop, he said, "I have a woman of mine." It's better than realizing windows and gives me just as much pleasure, but my supply has given out, and I want a few to last me over until the next customer arrives."

The clerk looked at the customer doubtfully.

"Oh, well, of course it's nothing to me," he said.

"Then what made you ask about it?"

Customer and the customer.

The clerk said no reply, but going to work. As he was mopping up, however, a spirit moved him to it:

"What do you do with the corps?"

"Clew 'em," was the reply. "It's good for the digestion. Try it some time."

Then the customer walked on, and the clerk took his coat and tapped his shoulder, but to ask no more questions.

Between Two Millstones.

"I am about to have gas put into my house," said the citizen. "Is it necessary to get a permit?"

"Yes, sir," replied the city hall official. "It will cost you \$10."

"Ten dollars. What's the use for?"

"The street's paved, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Well, the \$10 is for tearing up the pavement."

"But the men that are working for the gas company are all the tearing up."

"Certainly. The \$10 is to guarantee that they'll replace the pavement as good as it was when it was torn up."

"Why, you know the gas company for that?"

"The work is done for you. You are the party responsible."

"Does the city ever inspect a pavement after it has been torn up and laid down again?"

"Not that I have ever heard of."

"Do you know that I am to pay for laying of that pavement in the first place?"

"I presume you are."

"And that I have to make a special deposit with the gas company before it will begin this work of putting in the gas?"

"Very likely."

"Then I have to pay the city for a permit for the gas company to tear up my own pavement; I can't tell the gas company responsible for the way in which it is done; the city gives me no protection, and I'm left in advance by the city and the gas company both for the privilege of becoming a contractor to the costers of the gas company. That's the regular thing, is it?"

"That's about right."

"Do you call it a square deal?"

"My friend, you don't have to put gas in your house if you don't want to. Would you mind staying to one side?"

"You're in the way of that man that wants to get a permit to move a house."

—Chicago Tribune.

Improfessional.

"But you've got to take into consideration," urged the officer in citizen's clothes, "the fact that 20 men of good repute are prepared to swear the prisoner was not within 50 miles of the scene of the crime when it was committed."

"I don't have to take into consideration as a," replied the great detective. "It costs me my theory of the case."—Exchange.

A Distinction.

"In all my career," said the eminent statesman, "I can say that I have never done anything to be ashamed of."

"You mean," sneered the cynic, "that you have never done anything you were ashamed of?"—Inclination & Curiosity.

She Would.

Prospouse Perry—What have you to recommend you as a son-in-law?

Young Man—We, your daughter, for one thing.—New York World.

calamity, a domestic, a deadly fascination and a pain in it."

Carys had lived in these days and taken that way, his Christmas tree would have looked like a noose in a noose factory. It is not intend to say a word on this subject, but if you're on the right side it's real fun to do it.

*Bill Nye*

THE OLD-SITE CLERK.

He Finds a Customer Who Is Too Much For Him.

The impulsive clerk is everywhere and everybody has but an experience with him. One of the genus was "ca-ca (own)" in a remarkably funny manner in a west end drug store this week. A tall, solem-looking man came in and asked for a half dozen six ounce cans.

"Six?" asked the clerk.

"Yes, do-ces," responded the man.

"With or without cans?" asked the clerk.

"With cans," was the response.

"Want 'em empty?"

"Certainly."

"Ain't new?"

"Do you suppose—want bottles you've been keeping stowing in?"

The clerk said she had an idea and never entered.

"What do you want 'em for?"

"To drink," responded the impulsive customer promptly.

"What?"

The customer demanded him to come over to the counter and carry out of the top of the drug's coat and whispered:

"I won't want the neighbors to get onto me, but I would like to hear 'em crack. I have a wife of mine. It's better than realizing windows and gives me just as much pleasure, but my supply has given out, and I want a few to last me over until the next customer arrives."

The clerk looked at the customer doubtfully.

"Oh, well, of course it's nothing to me," he said.

"Then what made you ask about it?"

Customer and the customer.

The clerk said no reply, but going to work.

As he was mopping up, however, a spirit moved him to it:

"What do you do with the corps?"

"Clew 'em," was the reply. "It's good for the digestion. Try it some time."

Then the customer walked on, and the clerk took his coat and tapped his shoulder, but to ask no more questions.

Between Two Millstones.

"I am about to have gas put into my house," said the citizen. "Is it necessary to get a permit?"

"Yes, sir," replied the city hall official.

"It will cost you \$10."

"Ten dollars. What's the use for?"

"The street's paved, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Well, the \$10 is for tearing up the pavement."

"But the men that are working for the gas company are all the tearing up."

"Certainly. The \$10 is to guarantee that they'll replace the pavement as good as it was when it was torn up."

"Why, you know the gas company for that?"

"The work is done for you. You are the party responsible."

"Does the city ever inspect a pavement after it has been torn up and laid down again?"

"Not that I have ever heard of."

"Do you know that I am to pay for laying of that pavement in the first place?"

"And that I have to make a special deposit with the gas company before it will begin this work of putting in the gas?"

"Very likely."

"Then I have to pay the city for a permit for the gas company to tear up my own pavement; I can't tell the gas company responsible for the way in which it is done; the city gives me no protection, and I'm left in advance by the city and the gas company both for the privilege of becoming a contractor to the costers of the gas company. That's the regular thing, is it?"

"That's about right."

"Do you call it a square deal?"

"My friend, you don't have to put gas in your house if you don't want to. Would you mind staying to one side?"

"You're in the way of that man that wants to get a permit to move a house."

—Chicago Tribune.

Improfessional.

"But you've got to take into consideration," urged the officer in citizen's clothes, "the fact that 20 men of good repute are prepared to swear the prisoner was not within 50 miles of the scene of the crime when it was committed."

"I don't have to take into consideration as a," replied the great detective. "It costs me my theory of the case."—Exchange.

A Distinction.

"In all my career," said the eminent statesman, "I can say that I have never done anything to be ashamed of."

"You mean," sneered the cynic, "that you have never done anything you were ashamed of?"—Inclination & Curiosity.

She Would.

Prospouse Perry—What have you to recommend you as a son-in-law?

Young Man—We, your daughter, for one thing.—New York World.

A Distinction.

"In all my career," said the

## WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Tuesday.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.	\$3.00
For annum.....	18.00
Six months.....	9.00
Three months.....	4.50
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.	60
For annum.....	3.00
Six months.....	1.50
Three months.....	.75

## ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

No claims are allowed against employees of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon. Address remittances and communications to

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,

Editor and Publisher.

## MR. GRAVE'S LECTURE.

Mr. Graves's lecture the other evening was one of the most interesting and important of the series. In fact, we do not think we go too far in saying that it was more important than any of the others, because it dealt with a present social and political problem upon the right solution of which the future happiness and prosperity of a large part of our country depends; while the rest were for the most part wholly rhetorical, and did not concern themselves directly with such problems.

It is a great thing for Colorado people to be brought face to face with a problem which is so important in a large part of the country, but of which out here we hear almost nothing, and care less. This is a big country, and whatever affects vitally any other part of the nation should engage our sympathy and attention. It is a good thing to be made to realize that there are other things which ought to engage some public attention besides the silver question; that there are other issues which demand attention; that there are other great problems which are pressing for solution. It is a good thing to be made to realize that we ought to have an interest in whatever affects the nation as a whole, as well as in what affects this State especially.

Mr. Graves has evidently thought long and deeply on the subject of which he spoke. The solution of the problem which he offers is not a new one; but it is one which deserves consideration, although the difficulties in the way of its successful application seem to be almost if not quite insuperable. But some solution must be found, and it is of vital interest, not only to the South but to the whole country, that the solution be found as steadily as possible.

With much that Mr. Graves says, we heartily agree, with some of his opinions, as we understand them, we just as heartily disagree; but we recognize in him a man of sincerity and ability, whose sole object is the good of his country, and whose opinions are therefore entitled to respect and attention. It is a good thing to hear the other side, to listen to a man of ability whose opinions and whose point of view are somewhat different from our own. We are glad that Mr. Graves is talking on this subject, and we believe his visit to the West will accomplish much good.

## ECKEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Eckels is one of the ablest exponents of the administration theory of the currency, and his speech in Detroit is one of the ablest presentations we have seen of the gold standard side of the controversy. It is a speech that ought to be read in this State, because from it we may learn what the strongest arguments of the gold monometallists are, and may find out the best way of meeting them. It is a great mistake to denounce and abuse everybody who differs from us on the currency question; it has a much better effect to try to understand their position and so learn to answer their arguments soberly and fairly.

It seems to us that silver advocates generally may learn something from Mr. Eckels's speech. The great point that he makes—the only one which is important, is that free coinage of silver at present means silver monometallism, and is in its essential nature flatism. He believes that there is no difference in principle between the advocate of silver and the advocate of unlimited greenbacks.

This statement is a natural sequel of the advocacy of silver by the Populist party. The Republican papers of this State have warned the people of Colorado again and again that the association of silver doctrine and the Populist notions of finance would inevitably give the impression that all advocates of silver were flat money men. That impression is now widely prevalent, and it is one of the most difficult obstacles which the advocates of real bimetallism have to encounter when they argue with Eastern people on the money question. Of course the fact is, as we believe, that real bimetallism is our best safeguard against flat money. This was beautifully illustrated in the last Congress, where the policy of the single standard gold men was to increase the circulation by adding to the currency a lot of paper money based on nothing tangible, and to add to the single gold standard the wild-cat bank. If we have a currency of gold and silver, and if paper backed by gold and silver and redeemable on demand in metal money, we believe it will be the safest possible money, and that it will be our best possible defense against flat money; but this point is not well understood even yet in the East, and we see the result of the misunderstanding in Mr. Eckels's speech.

The advocates of bimetallism should use their utmost efforts from this time on to make it clear to everybody that it is not flatism that they are advocating, but a system of currency that will be our best protection against flatism. If this is once thoroughly understood, the country will

be very near to a substantial agreement on the money question.

## THE COLORADO MIDLAND.

We hope that the appointment of a separate receiver for the Colorado Midland road means a good deal more than appears on the surface. When this road was run as a separate corporation, it was of very great benefit to the State at large, and especially to this city where its principal offices were located, and which is its terminus. Since its absorption into the Santa Fe system, it has been managed of course in the interest of that system as a whole, rather than in the interest of the people who live along its line. Through business has of course been diverted so far as possible from this route to the southern route which the Santa Fe controls, and which affords that road a longer haul. The result is that the interests of the Midland itself, and of the country through which it passes, have been somewhat neglected. It was inevitable that this should be so, for the road would naturally get more profit out of the longer haul by the southern route, and it was the business of the managers to make all the money they could for the system as a whole, rather than for any one comparatively small part thereof.

If the new receiver establishes his head office in this city, if he manages the road with a regard to its interests first, and the interests of the Santa Fe system secondarily and incidentally, he can soon build up the road to a greater pitch of prosperity than it has ever enjoyed in the past. It is one of the grandest scenes reads in the world. It reaches a higher altitude, at the west end of the big tunnel, than any other broad-gauge road in the world. It is a miracle of engineering; and nobody can say to have seen Colorado who has not been over its line from this city to Glenwood. If its attractions were properly advertised, and proper traffic arrangements were made, it could easily be made one of the most popular tourist routes in the country. We hope that the appointment of Mr. Ristine means that some of these things are to be accomplished. If they are, it will be a great boon to the traveling public, and an inestimable benefit to this city and to the tributary region to the west.

## THE MORAL VALUE OF SPORT.

One point in regard to the baseball matches of the last two days is especially noteworthy—the excellent spirit in which the games have been conducted. The Denver men took their defeat like the thorough gentlemen they are, and the college men restrained generously from showing their jubilation in a way to injure the feelings of their antagonists. When baseball is played in this way, it is a mighty good moral discipline. The young men who can act in this way over an athletic contest will be better fitted for the contests of life, and better able to give and take, in a generous and manly way, the blows that come in the struggle for existence.

This moral value of athletic contests is a point that is often overlooked, but it is one of the very greatest importance. Every man who is to be fitted for life must learn to fight—not necessarily with his fists or with weapons, but with his brains. Lawyers spend their lives in fighting. Business men are engaged in a continual contest. Every man who takes an interest in politics, as every man ought to, must engage in a series of contests. Now it is of the utmost importance that men shall learn to fight each other in business and professional work and politics fairly and in a spirit of generous rivalry, so that however the contest may end, there will be no ugly feelings and no personal hatred. In some of its aspects, life is like a game. Men ought to learn to play the game according to the rules, to take success without undue elation, and defeat without bitterness or rancor. In no country in the world is this truer than in America. And we are glad to be able to say, that thanks partly to the training which our American boys get in their games and other contests, American men as a rule do learn the necessary lesson, and can fight each other hard and still remain good comrades and neighbors.

So long life to baseball and all other manly sports, and may the moral virtues which they do so much to cultivate never grow dim among us.

## DIPLOMACY AND DEPORTMENT.

This administration has so far made its record solely on its manners. There has not been a single idea or thought produced, not a policy enunciated. In all Mr. Cleveland's many public documents and public-private letters, there has been no new turn of thought, no phrase that even his friends might use. They have all consisted of variations on "a grave and dignified style" and nothing else. Mere ponderosity. The arrangement of the words, the sound of the sentences have been more important than the ideas. The rest of the administration has followed suit and there has accumulated at Washington a mass of official verbiage that will be the wonder of coming generations.

Is it any wonder then that our embassy at London has degenerated into a mere center of courtesy? That there deportment has displaced diplomacy and patriotism is laid aside for social obligations? Bayard is not to blame. He never was much but a compendium of etiquette, a descendant of his ancestors. And in his present position he is the best representative that the Cleveland government could have. There is no danger of his doing anything that would have to be explained, of his saying anything that could hurt the feelings of any Englishman, of anything happening there that would force the people at Washington to again display their incompetence to handle diplomatic problems of grave import-

ance. Bayard and his colleagues diplomats will never suit the American people, but he is just the man for Cleveland and Gresham.

## THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

A year ago Tuesday morning, May 8, this paper said:

"The Gazette had two objects in view in opposing Mr. Hemmings's candidacy: First, to arouse the public interest in our schools; and second, to change the policy of the board in so far as it has neglected the grade schools for the High School. Some teachers, for foreign. In the first we have certainly succeeded.—In the second we do not know that we have failed. Certainly the board, after more than 900 votes have been cast against their policy in these two respects, will be wise to regard the protest of a minority which is so very little short of a majority. They will, we hope, utilize the High School to the full extent of its capacity, and find some way of abolishing at least the north annex; and they will also, we hope, give some encouragement to home teachers by promoting them when they deserve it. And by putting 'none but Americans' on guard."

"So far as we know, there is no hard feeling and no bitterness left, as a result of this election. It was not a personal contest, but a contest of principle and policy. The motives of neither side have been impugned, at any rate publicly, and the whole contest has been one of the most good natured as well as one of the closest on record."

"The majority have signified their endorsement of Mr. Hemmings, and we cheerfully bow to their decision, and shall support him, as well as the other members of the board in every move that seems for the public good."

"Things have changed somewhat this year, but there is a great deal in this old editorial that is worthy of consideration to-day. Yesterday's fight was on nearly the same lines as those last year. The result was different, but we hope that the same feeling of goodwill will prevail on both sides. Principles and not persons are at issue and there should not be any room for any personal feeling."

"There will be no lack of sympathy with the Governor of Kansas in that without directly meaning to take from the State treasury money that did not belong to him, he should still have become technically guilty of a serious crime. No one seems to think that he is morally very guilty, but for all that, it would be unfortunate, on the whole, if he should escape from the consequences of his ill-advised action without being at least well scared, and considerably inconvenienced. Red tape, as with all its conveniences, is a great safeguard to public treasures. The forms of law are a sort of combination tool, which, while not affording security, is a great protection. In this case, the Governor seems to have been to some extent entitled to remuneration for clerical and other expenses of labor performed in the interest of the State, prior to his inauguration. But he should have sought relief in the legal way, through a special act of the Legislature. To make out a false and fraudulent warrant, is a violation of his trust that cannot be tolerated. Another thing—of late years, there is a growing impression that an affidavit is only a convenient form of giving force to any assertion, without any particular reference to its truth or falsity. The Governor seems to have deliberately subscribed to an affidavit that he knew was not true. It is a good chance to make a shining example. It is hard on the Governor, but it will not be a bad thing for other public officers."

## MORAL VALUE OF SPORTS.

In another column will be found a presentation of a view of the moral value of sports, which is written from a standpoint, that, while unusual, is none the less worthy of consideration. The attitude of the pessimist is getting to be more and more unusual, with the onward progress of the world. It is easier to see now than it was a hundred years ago that the world is getting better, that mankind is becoming more gentle, more lenient in its treatment of fellow men.

The writer of this letter can see in the way the world carries on its affairs, only a "false view of life." "A hasty scramble, with wrecked lives, despair, suicides, as the finale." It is useless to discuss a question, that is wholly a question of attitude. Very few will be found to take this same view of life. It is not a matter that argument can touch. But it is an illustration, more clear than any description can make, of the result attained when the mind is not disciplined to take the battle of life as it is; to accept the hard knocks, the defeats and successes as a part of the game.

To a non-combatant, nothing appeals so strongly as the joyful suffering of the battle. He cannot share in the enthusiasm of the principles involved, he can only see the wounds, the agonized deaths, the awful suffering. The fighter in the front rank sees these things more than the less, the groans are as loud in his ears, his sympathies are as keen, his assistance is as ready. The tenderest of men are the bravest.

Through countless ages the race has been working toward perfection. Man has always fought. Not necessarily always with other men, but with circumstances, with the forces of nature, with the wild beasts, with the enemies of cold and hunger. The latest has surely, the fittest will survive. And the best way for a man to help carry out the plan of the universe, is to fit himself to bring out the best that is in him, and the best that is in others. To make the conflict a fair and even one. To let each contestant have a chance to show all that he can do without unfair interference. To make fair rules, and live up to them. It is just that emulation sports teach, and get rid of the pride of man, and pictures that have been so liberally distributed.

Is it any wonder then that our embassy at London has degenerated into a mere center of courtesy? That there deportment has displaced diplomacy and patriotism is laid aside for social obligations? Bayard is not to blame. He never was much but a compendium of etiquette, a descendant of his ancestors. And in his present position he is the best representative that the Cleveland government could have. There is no danger of his doing anything that would have to be explained, of his saying anything that could hurt the feelings of any Englishman, of anything happening there that would force the people at Washington to again display their incompetence to handle diplomatic problems of grave import-

ance. Bayard and his colleagues diplomats will never suit the American people, but he is just the man for Cleveland and Gresham.

One of the features of Mr. Cleveland's two terms in the White House that will always be remembered favorably, will be the resolute attitude he has maintained in refusing to allow his family and personal affairs to be dragged out for the public amusement. There is a large class of Americans that takes more pleasure in miming the personal affairs of other people than in anything else, and a large class of newspapers has fed this evil until it has assumed proportions that are almost dangerous. A certain amount of interest in the wife and family of a public man is permissible, for the wife and family have a large effect upon the man's life, and even upon his public and official acts; but the intelligent public soon weary of the Baby McKees, of the petty details of dress, and face powder, or even more intimate and personal information about the President's wife. All honor to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and, then, that they have succeeded in avoiding the petty and prying interviewer, and special correspondent.

It has been a long time since there has been a legal execution in Colorado, and in the meantime it would seem as if the number of unwarrantable murders has increased. On Friday of this week it seems probable that there will be a double hanging in the State penitentiary, and it will be interesting to note that the object lesson bears any fruit in the diminution of the crime of murder.

No votes for Mr. Matthews should be lost from overconfidence. Mr. Dunbar's electioneering agents have been at work for three weeks, and they have a thorough organization and have made a personal canvass. They will spare no effort, and many of them will shrink from no assertion, in order to gain votes. Their opponents can meet them only by earnest work.

There is some advantage in living 200 miles or more from the centers of "art." We miss some good things, it is true, but we escape a good many others. Colorado Springs has had to endure many atrocities in the shape of golf costumes this year, but we have not had any of the new indigent-nightmare posters to advertise theaters, magazines and what not.

The action of the City Council in the matter of the fire department Monday night has not simplified matters to any extent, but the citizens generally will draw the same conclusions from it—that the only influence at work is the sincere desire to get the best possible fire service for the city. Further developments will be awaited with interest.

The First Congregational Church of this city will this summer hold its services with bare floors. We are glad to see the movement extending, and hope that it will include all the churches of the city. A sense of coolness, purity and cleanliness is no unimportant part of the church service since in worship the mind is peculiarly susceptible to outside influences.

The only law that will ever effectively stop the docking of horses' tails will provide a punishment for any person driving a horse so mutilated on the streets. So long as the docking is only expensive, it will be all the more desirable to a certain class, but if a docked horse cannot be driven at all, the custom will soon become obsolete.

Yesterday was an eventful day what with the income tax argument in Washington, an important City Council meeting, the school election, a play at the opera house and a hypnotism show at the Coliseum, there was enough going on to make it interesting.

Some of the people who have paid good money to get into the Coliseum these last few nights have some new ideas on the relation between hypnotism and crime, the crime of fraud, particularly.

If 200 Pueblo bicyclists came up here just to ride around, how many might be expected if we had a bicycle celebration and a good race track here.

## The Coming Treasury Deficit.

The estimate is now made that the United States Treasury deficit for the fiscal year will considerably exceed \$50,000. In view of this fact no little interest attaches to the question, What will Mr. Cleveland do about it? He will not wish to summon Congress in extra session in July; and the only alternative is to borrow more money. But he has no right to borrow money excepting for maintenance of the gold reserve, and that is now fully maintained by the two British gentlemen whom we have hired to take care of us. Under such painful circumstances, what is to be done? What will be done, most likely, is this: Our British protectors are under obligation to hold up the Treasury only so long as they choose to think they can conveniently do so. In the early summer, therefore, we may expect them to notify the President that they have exhausted their powers and can no longer protect us unless there shall be another issue of bonds. The bonds will be promptly issued in behalf of the gold reserve; the deficiency in the revenue will be supplied, a new mountain of debt will be heaped upon the nation, and with it new shame and humiliation. The whole proceeding, however, will have the warm approval of the gold monometallists and of the Republican journals which regard Mr. Cleveland, and he will be hailed again as the savior of his country and the friend of sound money. When Congress shall meet perhaps we may look for the imposition of some restraint upon the wickedness of this man; but the prospect seems by no means hopeful when we remember that, in the last session of Congress, Republicans were eager to help him to borrow more money and manifestly afraid to do their duty to the nation by giving him his choice to advance the tariff duties or to let the Treasury go without revenue. The cuckoo spirit appears to be almost as strong among Republican politicians and Republican editors as it is among the President's party friends.—(The Manufacturer.)

The plug of a certain pastor of a church on the Pacific coast will excite more amusement than commiseration. He has been of the sensational order, and has a dress, manner, and style of speaking imitated Oscar Wilde. A few months ago he prepared for a lecturing tour, and had his speech prepared, long hair, peculiar dress, and all, under which was the legend: "The American Oscar Wilde." And now he is moving heaven and earth to cancel his dates, and get back the printer's matter and pictures that had been so liberally distributed.

Japan and Russia seem to have reached a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the settlement of the dispute over the peace treaty with China. As now indicated, Japan will take the Chinese territory, and give Russia a generous slice. Russia will then withdraw her protests and everything will be peaceful again. Just where France and Germany come in on the arrangement is not stated. Pro-

ably no one knows, least of all themselves.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will never be "pulled off" in the State of Colorado. One of the bright spots in Waite's record is that he refused to allow arrangements to be perfected for a fight in the State, on account of the laws against it, and the present administration is not liable to be less careful. The "bankers and wealthy gamblers" of Denver that are said to have \$25,000 ready to put up, will have a chance to keep it.

It has been a long time since there has been a legal execution in Colorado, and in the meantime it would seem as if the number of unwarrantable murders has increased. On Friday of this week it seems probable that there will be a double hanging in the State penitentiary, and it will be interesting to note that the object lesson bears any fruit in the diminution of the crime of murder.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will never be "pulled off" in the State of Colorado. One of the bright spots in Waite's record is that he refused to allow arrangements to be perfected for a fight in the State, on account of the laws against it, and the present administration is not liable to be less careful. The "bankers and wealthy gamblers" of Denver that are said to have \$25,000 ready to put up, will have a chance to keep it.

## MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS .....Mining Editor

## COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE.

## First Call.

Colorado Springs, May 7.—Business was a little brighter this morning and, with the exception of the river stocks, and one or two gold and silver stocks, a slight improvement in price. As was expected, Portland took an upward turn and found being a weak stock on the previous day, it is now one of the strongest, prices in it ranged from 70 to 75 and it was in good demand between those figures at the close of the call. As the total sales were only a few over 10,000 shares and eight stocks were traded in, it will be seen that no stock was a very heavy seller and a good deal of attention was given to Argentum, Molle and Isabella, which were light sellers and very slumpy in price. The first named stock sold at 88, though there was a slight rise in price before the hammer fell for the last time, it being bid for it. Molle had 700 sales, all of which went at \$1.00. Isabella was very weak, selling at 70, which is stamped variety, costing a trifle less than that. The highest and strongest looking stocks were Gold and Globe and Alamo. The former had 200 sales at 60 and a good many more than that, while the latter had 110 sales at 62, more of it being in the high figure. Isabella had 1,000 thousand shares at 70. Un was inactive and very slumpy.

Bid As'd. Sales.

	Low.	High.	Sales.
Alamo	24	24	2000
Anaconda	57	58	1000
Argentum-Juniata	96	100	200
Bob Lee	95	95	100
Consolidated	24	25	100
C. O. D.	24	25	100
Creede & Cripple Creek	12	13	100
Franklin	95	97	700
Fran. Rawlings	6	6	200
Gold and Globe	18	18	500
Isabella (stamped)	18	20	250
Mt. Rosa	37	38	100
Molle Gibson	103	107	750
Pharmacist	102	104	100
Portland	70	72	7100
Specimen	3	3	100
Summit	7	7	100
Un on	12	13	100
Work	24	25	100

## Second Call.

The best call of the week, so far, was that of this afternoon. The pit was well filled with brokers, more stocks were traded in and close upon 30,000 shares were sold. A disappointing feature was the low price over the morning's quotations. One of the liveliest stocks and at the same time one of the weakest was Argentum J. There were over 5000 sales, and three quarters of them were made at 97. Molle Gibson was not in such a plorable condition and was soon to remain around the \$1.00 mark. At the close of the 900 sales were made. The heavy stocks sold at 98, though the supply at that figure was not equal to the demand. A good deal of haggling was done with Mt. Rosa. There is a strong tendency of activity with this stock but the bears are working adroitly and will not relieve the pressure until they get the stock they want. The sales to-day were made at 37 and amounted to 5000 shares. Consolidated was well to the fore with sales at 27.43, the higher price being the prevailing one. Pharmacist moved a little and some more Portland changed at prices better than 70 though it closed weaker than that. The total sales for the day were 40,000 shares.

Bid. As'd. Sales.

	Low.	High.	Sales.
Alamo	24	24	2000
Anaconda	57	58	1000
Argentum-Juniata	96	100	200
Bob Lee	95	95	100
Consolidated	24	25	100
C. O. D.	24	25	100
Creede & Cripple Creek	12	13	100
Franklin	95	97	700
Fran. Rawlings	6	6	200
Gold and Globe	18	18	500
Isabella (stamped)	18	20	250
Mt. Rosa	37	38	5000
Molle Gibson	102	105	900
Pharmacist	104	105	1500
Portland	69	70	1200
Specimen	3	3	50
Summit	7	7	100
Un on	12	13	900
Work	24	25	100

## Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the first call were: Alamo, 100 at 24 and 1000 at 24; Anaconda, 1000 at 36; A. J. 100 at 98; Argentum and Globe, 2000 at 64; Isabella, 700 at 18; Stamped Isabella, 2500 at 17; Molle G. 70 at 103; Consolidated 1000 at 18 and 3000 at 3; Isabella, 2000 at 18; and 800 at 18; Mt. Rosa, 5000 at 37; Molle G. 100 at \$1.02 and 700 at \$1.03; Pharmacist, 1500 at 41/2 and 700 at \$1.03; Specimen, 1000 at 71/2 and 700 at 70; Summit, 7 at 7; Un on 100 at 13; Work 24 at 13.

## The Week's Transactions.

Trading in the past week has not been very heavy but the total falls but few short of 200,000 the exact figures being 193,030. The heaviest seller was Isabella with over 40,000 shares to its credit. Next on the list is Consolidated with but 1000 short of 30,000. Very prominent on the list is Argentum Junata with over 20,000 shares which represents a good many more do lars than that. Five other stocks on the list had over 10,000 sales, they were Alamo, Creede, and Cripple Creek, Pharmacist, Specimen and.

## High. Low. Sales.

	High.	Low.	Sales.
Alamo	24	24	13000
Anaconda	38	37	2250
Argentum-Juniata	105	109	20700
Bob Lee	65	65	1200
Consolidated	31	31	29000
C. O. D.	18	18	1000
Creede & Cripple Creek	12	12	17000
Franklin	65	65	200
Fran. Rawlings	53	47	6500
Gold and Globe	8	5	4000
Isabella (stamped)	20	18	40300
Mt. Rosa	37	38	8500
Molle Gibson	102	105	900
Pharmacist	104	105	1500
Portland	69	70	1200
Specimen	3	3	50
Summit	7	7	100
Un on	12	13	900
Work	24	24	6500

## The Denver Mint.

Special to The Gazette: Denver, May 7.—The receipts were fairly good at the local mint today and came from a great variety of places which is satisfactory in showing that a great many places are producing ores. The deposits were credited as follows: Ouray, one deposit, 6 ounces; Gilpin, 10 deposits, 265 ounces; Summit, one deposit, 29 ounces; San Miguel, one, 29 ounces; New Mexico, two, 23 ounces; "Colorado Unknown," one, 209 ounces; Old jewelry, one, 13 ounces. Total, 643 ounces, value \$16,600.

ton and with few exceptions prices were stronger than on the previous day. Amity was again the feature of the morning and had 18,000 sales. The stock is beginning to approach the 1 cent mark again the sales made going at \$9 per 1000 and some small quantity at \$9.25 per 1000. Bangkok was traded a little on yesterday's prices and the bid price was below the 18 mark at the close of the session. It is the feature of the city of the Denver Exchange are Faxed.

## Alleged Official Quotations From the Denver Exchange are Faxed.

## S. -- EARNINGS.



Colorado College Defeats Denver University.

## A GREAT BALL GAME.

The Denver Boys Made a Good Night.

## COULD NOT FIND PACKARD

There Was Some Very Poor Playing and Much That Was Good—Fine Prospects of a Good Game This Afternoon—The Threatening Weather Kept Many Away But There Was a Good Crowd Out—A Reception After the Game.

Yesterday was the biggest baseball day this city has seen for years. The weather about three o'clock was lowering, but that seemed to make no difference to the crowds, for they were all on hand, and they all stayed "all the way through, and lots of them "rooted" for all they were worth. And it was a game that was worth seeing, although it was a little one-sided. The size of the score set the old fellows to reminiscing. One told of a game he had seen the famous Cincinnati Red Stockings play in 1870, when the score was 27 to 7; another told how he had once played against the Nationals of Washington, away back about that same time. Then the old boys compared notes on the underhand, straight-arm, pitching that was in vogue in those days. Others, with memories a little later, spoke of the palmy days of a dozen years ago, when Johnnie Ward was still with the Providence team, and Tim Keefe was with the Metropolitans, and George Wright was still playing shortstop for Boston, and the only Kelly and Gore and Dailey and the ever-green Anson were on the "hot seat." It was a great day for reminiscing.

But it was a present-day game that they all saw, and they all enjoyed it immensely, and you could not keep any of them away from to-day's game with a pair of oxen pulling the other way. The first three innings were quite ordinary, and nobody got very much excited, but in the fourth our boys started the ball rolling, and piled up six runs; and maybe the horns and whistles did not blow and the assistant hooters shout themselves black in the face! They repeated the dose in the fifth, and then the Denver boys got their eyes on the ball too, and made five tallies, and everybody was glad of it, and hoped they would brace up and make an even game of it. They did manage to do pretty well in the next inning, but then they quit, and the Colorado College boys kept right on as if they were not to be satisfied with anything less than forty runs at least. Such pounding of the ball, and especially such base-running was enough to do your heart good, and they never stopped until it was almost dark.

### The Game By Innings.

Play was called promptly at 3:30, and the home team went to the bat. Berrey got his base on balls. Coffin flew to short. Hawkes got to first. Murdoch sent a fly to Avery, which was taken care of nicely. Packard got his base on balls, and the bases were full. Shilling was called out on strikes. No runs.

For the Denver side, G. Roberts flew out to Hawkes. Shaffer was hit by a

pitched ball and took his base, but went out a moment later when Antram sent a grounder to Ehrich, who promptly bailed it to Shilling. Antram was caught off first by the watchful Murdoch, and the side was out.

In the second inning, Bayley went out, to Antram. Bayley struck out, and Giff sent a fly for Berrey, went out. Shaffer to Antram. Avery had a present of his base on balls. Fonda hit the circumambient three times real hard, and then like Bernardo del Cipio in the poem, "in his grief sat down."

Shilling made a pretty stop of H. Roberts's daisy cutter, and sent it to first in time. Stevens's hit, the first clean hit of the day, brought in Avery, with the first tally. Vollmer went out. Shilling to Murdoch.

Third inning: Coffin hit to Frick, who fumbled, and the runner was safe. Murdoch sent one to short, but Coffin, trying too much, was caught between second and third, and perished miserably.

Packard sent a hot one between third and short, which brought Murdoch in with the first tally for our side. Shilling sent one to Shaffer, who fumbled, and he was safe, while Waid, who was running for Packard, got clear home on some bad throwing and a sensational slide. Bayley got his base on balls, but Ehrich sent up a pop fly, which was handled by G. Roberts. Frick went out to Coffin and Murdoch. G. Roberts sent a fly to Coffin. Shaffer put a grounder to Shilling and died on first.

### A Big Inning.

Fourth inning: Giff sent Berrey to his base on balls. Hawkes made a clean hit, on which the lively Shilling scored for Berrey. Murdoch went to first on balls, putting three on the bases. Packard hit to third and Coffin was out at the home plate. Shilling was sent to first on balls, forcing Hawkes in. Bayley sent one to Frick, which was fumbled, Murdoch came in, and everybody was safe. Ehrich had a gift from the pitcher, who was evidently losing the use of his arm, and Packard's runner came in. A moment later, Shilling got home on a passed ball. Then Bayley got in because the catcher thought he was forced and forgot to touch him. Berrey went out, and the agony was over.

Antram put up a little fly to Packard. Avery sent a grounder to the same man, but was safe on a fumble. Fonda could not hit the ball. H. Roberts not only hit the ball, but smashed his bat, and half of it ran him a race to first. Then Avery tried some fancy business and was nipped at third.

Fifth inning: G. Roberts tried his hand at pitching. By this time the crowd

had conceived an affection for this young man, and made remarks to him under first on balls. Hawkes hit safe, and cause they thought he joked like Reddy home, but was caught. Murdoch hit first thing he did was to send Coffin to left, and Murdoch came home. Shilling Galligan, also, partly because of the him a bit, and he kept on running. The pseudonym of "Red" partly because between H. Roberts's legs and got two struck out. D. Bayley, running for color of his hair. But it didn't rattle bases. Packard sent another hot one to Packard, came in on a bad throw to third. Ehrich made a two-bagger, but never got home, for Gillett went out, Roberts to Antram.

**Denver Braces.**  
Here began the fun for Denver. Stevens hit safe. Vollmer sent one to Shilling, but Coffin, in his anxiety to make a double, tried to throw the ball before he got it, and everybody was safe. Stevens and Vollmer both moved up on a passed ball. Stevens came in on Frick's safe hit, and Vollmer got home on G. Roberts's hit. Shaffer pasted her one, and Frick and Roberts both came home. Shaffer got in on Antram's long fly. Avery went out to Murdoch. Fonda got to first this time, because he was hit with the ball. Ehrich muffed a foul by from H. Roberts, and then the batter cracked out a safe one. With two on bases, Stevens went out, Packard to Murdoch.

Sixth inning: Berrey hit to Shaffer, fumbled, Coffin lined out a good one over third, and went to second on the recover. Shilling, running for Berrey, came in on a passed ball and Coffin followed him on another. Hawkes hit safe, but was caught fooling off first. Packard sent another pretty one to the usual place, and then his runner, D. Bayley, made the first clean steal of the game to second. Red sent Shilling to first on balls. Stevens muffed Bayley's fly, and two men came home. Bayley followed on Ehrich's safe hit. Hawkes sent a foul out and went to third on a passed ball, but died there for Gillett went out to first. Stevens hit to Coffin and Vollmer to Coffin. Ehrich fumbled Frick's grounder. G. Roberts hit through Coffin. Frick came in on Shaffer's hit, and both Roberts and Shaffer got home on Packard's wild throw to second. Antram sent one to Packard, and Hawkes made a beautiful running catch of Avery's big one to right.

Seventh inning: Frick and Antram disposed of Berrey. Coffin got his base on balls, and in on Hawke's two-bagger. Hawkes came in on Murdoch's hit. Packard whacked the leather and Murdoch got to third. Shilling sent the ball a rolling, and everybody ran home. Frick and Antram took care of Bayley. Ehrich got his base on balls and stole second forthwith. Shaffer muffed Gillett's fly, but Berrey went out, and there were no more runs.

Denver was disposed of in short order. Fonda fanned again. H. Roberts went out. Shilling to Murdoch, and Stevens followed Fonda's bad example.

**How is This For High?**  
Eighth inning: This one was a corker. Fifteen men went to the bat, and eleven of them got home. Roberts fumbled Coffin's hit, and both runners came in on Murdoch's pretty three-bagger. Packard sent out a long fly, and Murdoch came home. Shilling knocked out a hot grounder, and Bayley went to first on balls. Murdoch hit the ball, and then there was a fine exhibition of fancy base running, and Shilling slipped in home and Murdoch to second while the Denver boys were throwing the ball around. Ehrich got another present from the pitcher, and Bayley came home. Coffin went out to Vollmer in right field. Berrey sent one right in front of the home plate, and agile Shilling beat the ball to first. Ehrich stole third, and Shilling second. Frick tumbled, and Ehrich came in, and Shilling followed him on a little mistake of the catcher. Hawkes hit to Coffin and Vollmer came home. Murdoch knocked another three-bagger, and came in on Packard's hit for two bases. Finally Shilling went out, and there were no more runs that inning.

Denver was disposed of in one, two three order.

Ninth inning: Shaffer took a turn in the box and acquitted himself admirably. Bayley went out at first and Ehrich and Gillett both sent up little flies to Fonda. Then the Denver boys braced up and brought in four tallies, but it was too late. Shaffer got his base on balls. Antram made a hit, and Avery bounded out the longest one of the day, a big three-bagger over Hawke's head. Shaffer and Antram coming home. Fonda did the usual thing. H. Roberts got to first and Avery home, but Stevens and Vollmer went out and the game was over.

To-day Shaffer will be in the box for Denver, and a better game will doubtless be put up. The Denver team is very unfortunate in that all of its pitchers have trouble with their arms. They are a most gentlemanly set of fellows, and the game was marred by no disputes. Everybody hoped they will do better to-day, but Colorado College stock is away above par, and seems likely to remain so.

### Following is the official score:

#### Colorado College.

	AB	R	B	H	SH	PO	A	E
Berrey, c.....	6	3	1	0	6	1	2	
Coffin, ss.....	4	5	1	0	3	3	2	
Fawkes, r f.....	7	4	2	1	2	0	1	
Murdoch, 1 b.....	6	3	0	12	0	0		
Packard, p.....	5	6	4	0	1	9	2	
Shilling, 2 b.....	5	5	1	0	2	5	2	
Bayley, 1 f.....	6	3	1	0	0	0	1	
Ehrich, 3 b.....	4	1	1	0	1	1	1	
Gillett, c f.....	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	
<b>Totals</b> .....	52	33	16	1	27	19	12	

#### Denver University.

	AB	R	B	H	SH	PO	A	E
Berrey, 3 c.....	6	1	1	0	1	2	2	
Coffin, ss.....	6	3	4	0	3	0	3	
Fawkes, r f.....	6	3	1	0	0	1	2	
Murdoch, 1 b.....	6	4	3	0	8	1	2	
Packard, p.....	6	2	1	0	1	6	1	
Shilling, 2 b.....	4	5	2	1	3	2	4	
Bayley, 1 f.....	7	4	5	1	2	4	1	
Ehrich, 3 b.....	7	2	4	0	1	1	0	
Gillett, 1 f.....	7	3	3	0	3	0	1	
<b>Totals</b> .....	52	31	25	5	24	13	15	

#### Denver University.

	AB	R	B	H	SH	PO	A	E
Berrey, 3 c.....	4	2	2	0	1	2	2	
Roberts, G, 3 b.....	5	2	1	0	2	1	2	
Shaffer, 2 b.....	3	3	1	0	6	3	2	
Antram, 1 b.....	5	1	2	0	12	0	0	
Avery, 1 f.....	4	2	0	6	3	0	2	
Fonda, c.....	4	0	0	6	7	0	6	
H. Roberts, H. f.....	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	
Packard, p.....	5	6	4	0	1	9	2	
Shilling, 2 b.....	5	5	1	0	2	5	2	
Bayley, 1 f.....	6	3	1	0	0	0	1	
Ehrich, 3 b.....	4	1	1	0	1	1	1	
Gillett, c f.....	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	
<b>Totals</b> .....	52	39	12	9	1	27	15	

#### Score by Innings.

	Score	by	Innings.
College.....	0	0	2 6 4 5 5 11 0-23
Denver.....	0	1	0 0 5 3 0 0 3-12
<b>A NOT-ER COLLEGE VICTORY</b>			

Some Grand Stand Comments—Account of the Game by Innings.

It was rocky. There is no doubt of that. The score-keeper got tired of marking errors. The boys themselves almost got tired of whacking the ball and running bases. But it was amusing to the spectators. The score tells its own story. Everybody did the best he

could, and if that was not the best possible, never mind.

Shaffer was in the box for the visitors, and earning the terrible pounding he got, his work was very good. It must have been in the air. Bayley escaped the hoodoo, however, for he caught like a professional, and made a three-bagger and a home run besides. As is usually the case, the throwing was the worst feature when either nine got a little rattled. They were some very pretty plays notwithstanding. Like the base running in the sixth, when two men were out and the batter had two strikes and three men were on bases, and Frank Bayley went up about half way between first and second, and everybody moved up, and finally when the pitcher did throw the ball it went wild, and two men got in. That was a stroke of genius and the whole game was won by the Denver boys.

Golden, Colo., May 4.—The ball game to-day between the School of Mines and State University clubs was won by the men from Golden. The score stood 5 to 3 and it was a good game. Coffin made 1 in the first, 1 in the second, 1 in the third and 1 in the eighth.

In the tennis games played between the two clubs Golden won the doubles and Boulder the singles.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Stewart Armstrong, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1890

